remote sensing

MDPI

Article

Latent Heat Flux in the Agulhas Current

Arielle Stela Imbol Nkwinkwa N. [1,2,3,*], Mathieu Rouault [1,2], Johnny A. Johannessen [4]

[1] Department of Oceanography, Ma-Re Institute, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, 7701 South Africa; mathieu.rouault@uct.ac.za
[2] Nansen Tutu Center for Marine Environmental Research, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, 7701, South Africa
[3] GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel, Kiel, 2405, Germany
[4] Nansen Environmental and Remote Sensing Research Center and Geophysical Institute, University of Bergen, Bergen, N-5006, Norway; johnny.johannessen@nersc.no
* Correspondence: aimbol@geomar.de

Received: 29 April 2019; Accepted: 24 June 2019; Published: 26 June 2019

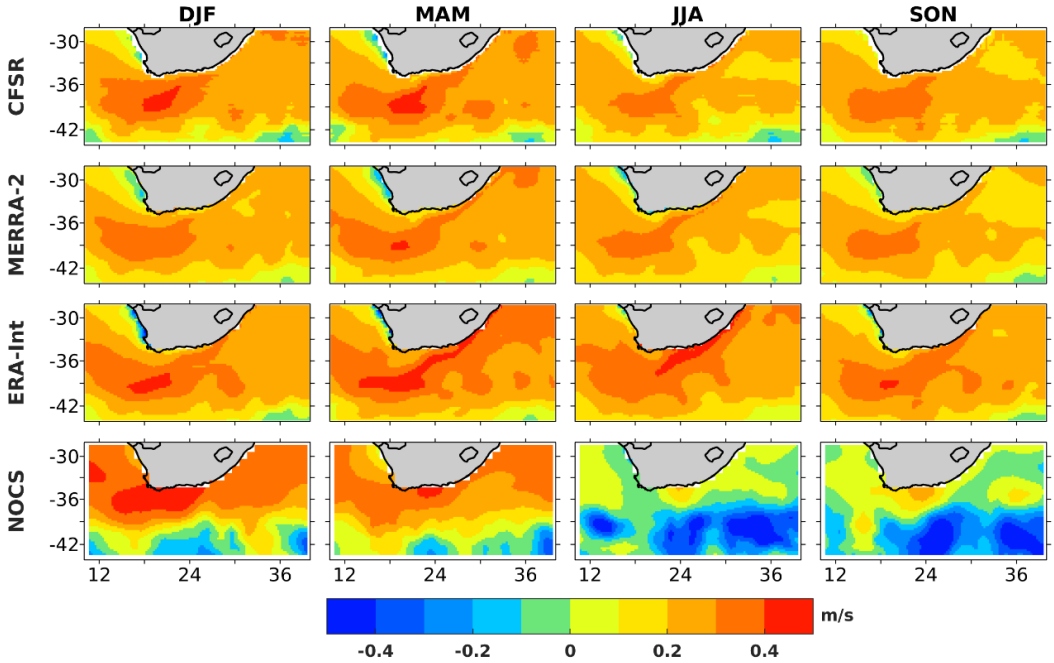

Figure S1: Mean seasonal differences of wind speed (m/s) between Equivalent Neutral wind speed and real wind speed calculated using the BVW height adjustment code, for CFSR, MERRA2, ERA-Interim and NOCS products. From left to right Austral summer (DJF), austral autumn (MAM), austral winter (JJA) and austral spring (SON). Equivalent Neutral wind speed is between 0.1 and 0.5 m/s more than the recalculated real wind speed.

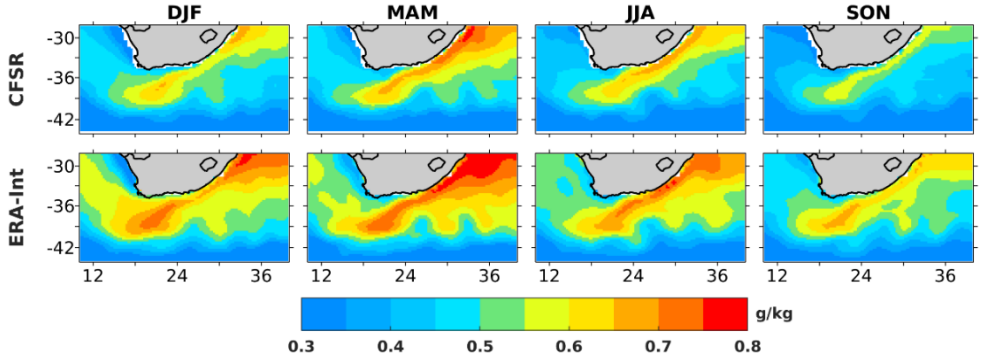

Figure S2: Mean seasonal differences of Qa (g/kg) between Qa at 2 m and Qa at 10 m calculated using the BVW height adjustment code for CFSR and ERA-Interim product. From left to right Austral

summer (DJF), austral autumn (MAM), austral winter (JJA) and austral spring (SON). Qa at 2 m is between 0.3 and 0.8 more than the recalculated Qa at 10 m.

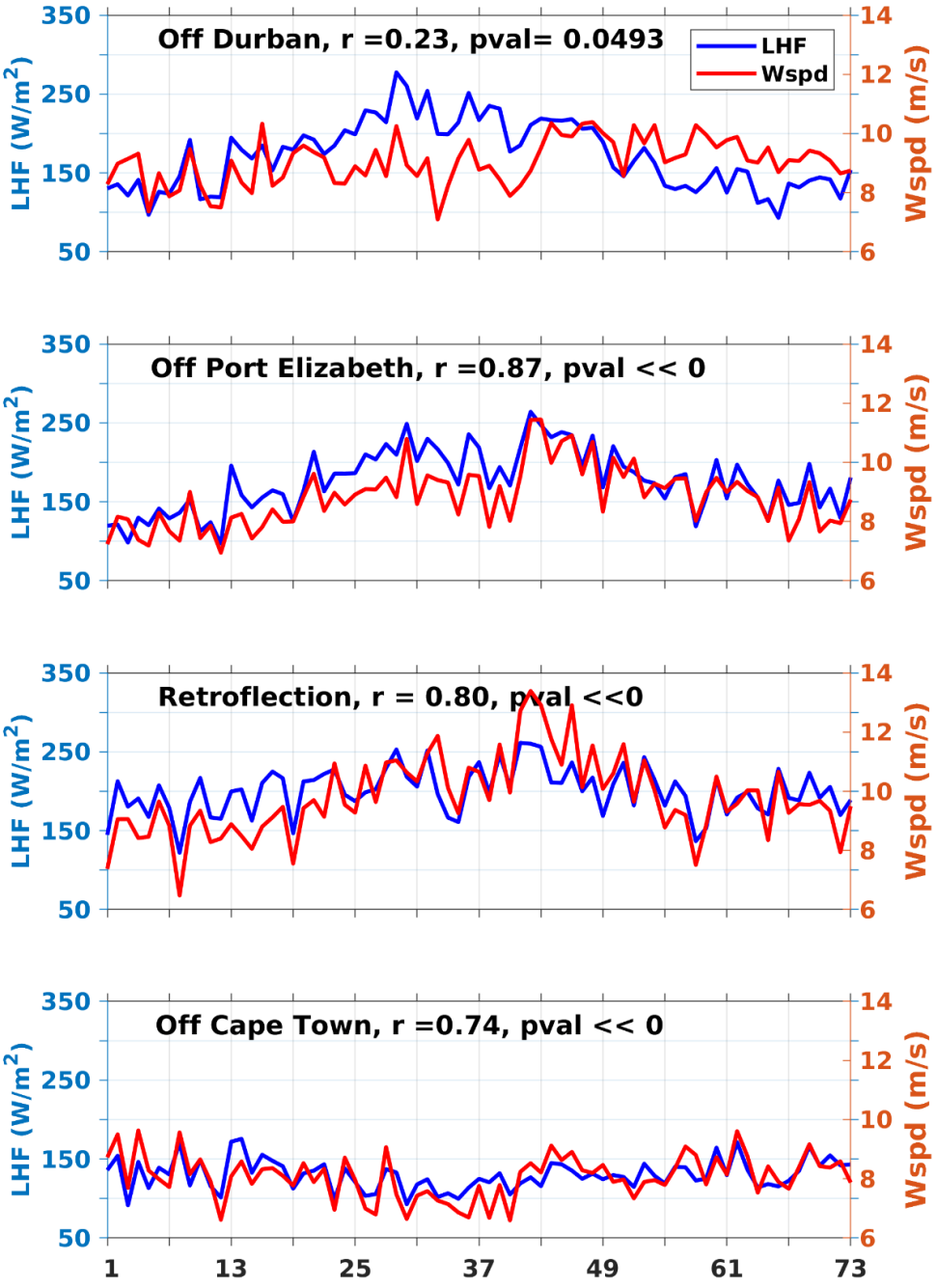

Figure S3: SEAFLUX 5-day average climatology of latent heat flux (blue) and wind speed (wind speed) from 2003 to 2007, off Durban, off Port Elizabeth, Retroflection region, and off Cape Town, with their respective correlations.